

CHAPTER 64 INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

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[Ch 16, IAC 7/1/75 renumbered as 11.3, 12.1 to 12.33, and 16.24 and 16.25 renumbered 16.6 and 16.7
as per written instructions from Ag. Dept. 10/11/77]

[Prior to 7/27/88, see Agriculture Department 30—Ch 16]

21—64.1(163) Reporting disease. Whenever any person or persons who shall have knowledge of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease, such disease affecting the animals within the state or resulting in exposure thereto, which may prove detrimental to the health of the animals within the state, it shall be the duty of such person or persons to report the same in writing to the State Veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, who shall then take such action as deemed necessary for the suppression and prevention of such disease. The following named diseases are infectious or contagious and the diagnosis or suspected diagnosis of any of these diseases in animals must be reported promptly to the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship by the veterinarian making the diagnosis or suspected diagnosis:

List A and List B diseases as classified by the Office of International Des Epizooties

List A

African horse sickness
African swine fever
Bluetongue
Classical swine fever
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
Foot and mouth disease
Highly pathogenic avian influenza
Lumpy skin disease
Newcastle disease
Peste des petits ruminants
Rift Valley fever
Rinderpest
Sheep pox and goat pox
Swine vesicular disease
Vesicular stomatitis

List B

Multiple species diseases:

Anthrax
Aujeszky's disease
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
Heartwater
Leptospirosis
New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
Paratuberculosis
Q fever
Rabies
Trichinellosis

Cattle diseases:

Bovine anaplasmosis
Bovine babesiosis
Bovine brucellosis
Bovine cysticercosis

Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Bovine tuberculosis
Dermatophilosis
Enzootic bovine leukosis
Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
Malignant catarrhal fever
Theileriosis

Trichomonosis

Trypanosomosis (tsetse-borne)

Sheep and goat diseases:

Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *B. ovis*)
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
Contagious agalactia
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
Maedi-visna
Nairobi sheep disease
Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis
Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
Scrapie

Swine diseases:

Atrophic rhinitis of swine
Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
Porcine brucellosis
Porcine cysticercosis
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
Transmissible gastroenteritis

Equine diseases:

Contagious equine metritis
Dourine
Epizootic lymphangitis
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)
Equine infectious anaemia
Equine influenza
Equine piroplasmosis
Equine rhinopneumonitis
Equine viral arteritis
Glanders
Horse mange
Horse pox
Japanese encephalitis
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Avian diseases:

Avian chlamydiosis
Avian infectious bronchitis

Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
 Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*)
 Avian tuberculosis
 Duck virus enteritis
 Duck virus hepatitis
 Fowl cholera
 Fowl pox
 Fowl typhoid
 Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
 Low pathogenic avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes)
 Marek's disease
 Pullorum disease
Other diseases:
 Chronic wasting disease

Reporting is required for any case or suspicious case of an animal having any disease that may be caused by bioterrorism, epidemic or pandemic disease, or novel or highly fatal infectious agents or biological toxins and that might pose a substantial risk of a significant number of animal fatalities, incidents of acute short-term illness in animals, or incidents of permanent or long-term disability in animals.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.2, 189A.12, 189A.13 and 197.5.
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21—64.2(163) Disease prevention and suppression. Whenever the chief of division of animal industry shall have knowledge of an outbreak of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease among domestic animals in the state, the chief of the division of animal industry shall take such action as necessary for the prevention and suppression of such disease, including establishment, enforcement and maintenance of quarantines. The chief of the division of animal industry is authorized and empowered to obtain assistance of any peace officer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 163.10.

21—64.3(163) Duties of township trustees and health board. Whenever notice is given to the trustees of a township or to a local board of health that animals are suspected of being affected with or having been exposed to any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, they may impose such restrictions as deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. It shall be the duty of such township trustees or local boards to immediately notify the chief of division of animal industry.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.17.

21—64.4(163) “Exposed” defined. An animal must be considered as “exposed” when it has stood in a stable with, or been in contact with, any animal known to be affected with a contagious, infectious or transmissible disease; or if placed in a stable, yard or other enclosure where such diseased animal or animals have been kept unless such stable, yard or other enclosure has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after containing animals so affected.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.5(163) Sale of vaccine. No attenuated or live culture vaccine or virus shall be sold or offered for sale at retail except to a licensed veterinarian of this state, nor shall it be administered to any live-stock or poultry except by a licensed veterinarian of the state of Iowa. This does not apply to the sale of and administration of virulent hog-cholera virus when sold to and administered by valid permit holders for its use on hogs owned by themselves on their own premises.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.6(163) “Quarantine” defined. The term “quarantine” shall be construed to mean the perfect isolation of all diseased or suspected animals from contact with other animals as well as the exclusion of other animals from yards, stables, enclosures or grounds where suspected or diseased animals are or have been kept.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.7(163) Chiefs of Iowa and U.S. animal industries to cooperate. The department of agriculture and land stewardship hereby authorizes and directs the chief of division of animal industry to cooperate with the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in all regulations for the prevention, control and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the state of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.8(163) Animal blood sample collection. Any animal slaughtered in Iowa is subject to having blood samples taken in order to determine whether the animal is infected with an infectious or contagious disease. Upon written notification from the department or from the United States Department of Agriculture, the management of a slaughter facility shall provide for or permit the collection of blood samples for testing from any animal confined at or being slaughtered at such a facility.

If the department or the United States Department of Agriculture chooses to place government employees or private contractors in the facility for the purpose of collecting the blood samples, neither the facility nor the management of the facility shall charge a fee for providing such access. In addition, the slaughter facility shall provide blood collectors access to facilities routinely available to plant employees such as rest rooms, lockers, break rooms, lunchrooms, and storage facilities to facilitate blood collection in the same manner and on the same terms as the facility provides access to the facility to meat inspectors employed by the department or the Food Safety Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

21—64.9 Reserved.

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GLANDERS AND FARCY CONTROL

21—64.10(163) Preventing spread of glanders. No person owning or having the care or custody of any animal affected with glanders or farcy, or which there is a reason to believe is affected with said disease, shall lead, drive or permit such animal to go on or over any public grounds, unenclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane or alley; or permit such animal to drink at any public watering trough, pail or spring, or keep such diseased animal in any enclosure in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or in proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.20.

21—64.11(163) Disposal of diseased animal. Whenever any animal affected with glanders dies or is destroyed the carcass of such animal shall be burned immediately.

As glanders is transmissible to human beings great care must be exercised in handling diseased animals or carcasses.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.12(163) Glanders quarantine. It shall be the duty of the chief of division of animal industry to maintain quarantine on all animals affected with glanders until such animals have been destroyed by consent of the owner or otherwise, and carcasses disposed of in accordance with 64.11(163) and the premises where the same have been kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.2.

21—64.13(163) Tests for glanders and farcy. In suspected cases of glanders and farcy the most efficient field test is the intrapalpebral mallein test, and as valuable aids to diagnosis the mallein Strass' agglutination and precipitation tests shall be recognized.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.14 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]

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BLACKLEG CONTROL

21—64.15(163) Blackleg. Upon the appearance of an outbreak of blackleg on any premises all calves and yearlings on the premises should be promptly immunized. All carcasses of animals dead of blackleg must be burned intact without removal of the hide. Such carcasses may be disposed of by removal within 24 hours by the operator of a regularly licensed rendering plant. In the event that the owner of any animal dead from blackleg neglects or refuses to make such disposition of the carcass or carcasses as indicated above, then in such cases the disposal shall be handled in accordance with 61.33(163).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 167.18 and 163.2.

21—64.16 Reserved.

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DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES

21—64.17(163) Notification of chief of animal industry. It shall be the duty of any city or local board of health or township trustees, whenever notice is given of animals being affected with rabies, glanders, scabies, hog cholera or any contagious or infectious disease or having been exposed to the same, to promptly notify the chief of division of animal industry.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.17.

21—64.18 to 64.22 Reserved.

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